4. As regards the staff, equipment, reference books, reports, returns and periodicals asked for by the Economic Survey Officer, Government are pleased to direct as follows:—

Staff.—The Surveyor wants the services of an Agricultural Graduate. Government consider that this is necessary to help the Officer in the investigation of land problems. The Director of Agriculture is requested to depute one of the Agricultural Inspectors for work under the Surveyor and he will be authorised to entertain a hand in the Department in place of the Agricultural Inspector so deputed. The Economic Survey Officer will be given the help of a Medical Graduate when he starts investigation of the health of the people. The following Clerical and Menial Staff will be sanctioned to him:—

		Rs.	
1.	Steno-typist	50	per mensem.
2.	A General Clerk	30	do
3.	Two peons, one on Rs. 11 and the other on „ 10 per mensem. ...	21	do

Government consider that there is no necessity for a separate Kannada Clerk.

5. Having regard to the fact that the Economic Survey Officer will have to move his office from place to place, he will be given a contingent grant of Rs. 20 per mensem and an imprest of Rs. 50.

6. Government also consider it necessary that the Survey Officer should have up-to-date books of reference and periodicals. These and the reports and returns asked for will be supplied to him as far as available and he will be permitted to purchase those not available. He will be supplied with a tent either from the General and Revenue Secretariat Stores or one of the tents of the Semi-itinerant or Itinerant Dispensaries which are no longer required, for these will be placed at his disposal. The Economic Survey Officer may send an indent for the camp furniture and stationery required. The additional cost on account of these and the pay of the Survey Officer over and above the provision of Rs. 3,600 made in the order for the purpose will be met from the savings available under Medical Relief for which a provision of Rs. 70,000 is made.

7. The attention of the Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts is invited to the enquiry proposed by the Economic Survey Officer and sanctioned above and they are requested to render all the necessary facilities to the Officer in the matter. The Deputy Commissioners of the Districts mentioned above are further requested to issue Circulars to the Amildars and Village Officers to render him such assistance as may be required.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Note on an Economic Survey under the Malnad Improvement Scheme by Profess S. Kesava Iyengar, M. A., F. R. E. S., Economic Survey Officer.

In connection with the administration of the Malnad tract, the questions put up by Government for investigation and consideration in their Order No. L. 2891-904—San. 28-24-1, dated the 1st October 1924 are :—

(1) What are the special needs of the Malnad on which Government may concentrate their further efforts ?

(2) What is the agency which can be entrusted with carrying out the programme of this work ?

I believe that it is with a view to get a sufficiently accurate and reliable answer to the first question that Government have been pleased to inaugurate this Economic Survey.

Economic Surveys rural and urban have been, and are being carried out in other parts of India on small scales, mostly University and Co-operative Officers on their own initiatives, sometimes with small Government aid. Just now the demand for scientific and thorough-going economic enquiry throughout the length and breadth of this country, is gaining strength, and from available information it can be gathered that very soon Provincial Governments in British India will take up this task of organising fairly satisfactory economic enquiries in every British Indian Province.

METHOD OF ENQUIRY.

Investigators in this field have been following two methods to get at the truth or at least as near to it as possible, namely, the intensive and the extensive methods. In the earlier years of the twentieth century most of the economic inquiries were of the latter sort and did not result in any tangible material for further proceeding with the amelioration of social conditions. It is of late, that Economists and Labour Commissioners have begun to lay much emphasis on the urgency for intensive economic surveys.

In the same Order No. L. 2891-904—San. 28-24-1, dated the 1st October 1924, Government direct that "a general economic investigation of at least one typical taluk in each of the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan, be made by an officer specially deputed for the purpose....." I am told that Tirthahalli (Shimoga District) and Koppa (Kadur District) have been selected. Looking up the list of villages in the Mysore State, I find that Tirthahalli has 218 populated villages and Koppa 106. If Saklespur be the taluk to be taken up in the Hassan District, that taluk has 219 villages. This would make a sum total of 543 villages. I wish to submit that an intensive survey of all these 543 villages would be a very ponderous affair covering several years. And to take village after village the whole lot would perhaps not result in any intelligent study of the problems as they exist. It seems to me, therefore that while an extensive survey of all these villages, *i.e.*, examination on a few selected items, might be desirable an intensive survey would be advisedly restricted to two typical villages in every *hobli* of the said taluks. Even thus, the number of villages goes up to about 30, but as speedy and exhaustive a survey as possible of these can be taken up, as a *provisional* programme. As the enquiry or survey proceeds, Government may modify or alter the programme in view of further light thrown on the subject by actual work done.

Even in the case of these 30 villages or so, I submit that on ordinary descriptive items like population, crops qualities of soil and sub-soil, the Survey Officer may be allowed to constantly refer to figures given by the several Government returns and reports and test the proportion of their accuracy by attempting verifications here and there. The crux of the matter seems to me to be the securing of actual and detailed facts on items involving social problems and careful consideration by Government; as for example, proportion of good health to disease, infant mortality, rural indebtedness, fragmentation of holdings, absentee land-lordism.

HEADS OF ENQUIRY.

"After reference to various surveys held in other parts of India, I believe that the present Economic Survey in the Malnad may start with the following *provisional main* heads. As the investigation proceeds, details underneath each of the heads, and perhaps some main heads themselves might have to be modified. Fundamental as the common features of Indian villages among themselves are, there are yet peculiarities and singularities which are bound to affect the lines of enquiry as the latter is proceeded with:—

I. *Physical character.*—Geological, Soils, Water, Drainage.
II. *Land.*—Divisions, Holdings, Land Revenue, Land Tenures (peasant proprietorship), Debt, burdened land Special varieties thereof.
III. Vegetation, Crops, Cultivation (implements, manures, etc.)
IV. Agricultural Stock.
V. *Industries.*—Importance, methods, marketing.
VI. *People.*—
(*a*) *Health.*—Diseases, Mortality, Average duration of life causes for.
(*b*) *Wealth.*—Income (wages), Expenditure, Saving (capacity and tendency) Indebtedness (credit) Religious and Social features.

VII. *Education.*—Kind, Efficiency.

VIII. Communications (to be investigated into and reported upon by the Special Officer appointed for the purpose.)

IX. History and Prospects.

REQUIREMENTS.

"Familiar as the term "Economic Survey" has been, the work connected with it is of a pioneering character, and to discharge the work as efficiently as possible, I believe that the Surveyor should be in close touch with -

(*a*) What has already been done in the past in the same connection or allied ones;

(*b*) What has been done in other parts of the country; and

(*c*) What is being done in advanced localities and centres.

REPORTS AND RETURNS.

"In view of this, I request that the following *Reports and Publications* issued by Government and Departments, may kindly be supplied to me:—

1. Mysore Census Reports, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.
2. List of villages in the Mysore State brought up-to-date.
3. General Administration Report of the Mysore State—1904-05 to 1923-24.
4. Economic Conference Publications—District and Taluk Handbooks Statistical information published by the Economic Superintendent.s
5. Industrial Survey of the Mysore State.
6. Geological Survey of the Mysore State.
7. Agricultural Department Reports 1913-14 to 1923-24.
8. Co-operative Departmental Reports 1913-14 to 1923-24.
9. Medical and Sanitary Departmental Reports—1913-14 to 1923-24.
10. Taluk maps of the three taluks to be surveyed.

PERIODICALS.

"The following *periodicals* should be useful to me in connection with my work:—

1. Labour Gazette, Bombay Labour Office, Bombay.
2. Social Service Quarterly, Bombay.
3. Journal of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.

I therefore request that they may kindly be ordered for.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE.

"I further want, to start with, the following *books for reference*, frequently, in the course of my work:—

1. Wolfe—Co-operative Banking.
2. Dr. Mann—Surveys of two villages in the Bombay, Deccan.
3. Bombay Labour Office—An enquiry into Agricultural wages.
4. Dr. Slater—Some South Indian Villages.
5. J. C. Jack—Economic Survey of Bengal District.
6. H. Calvert—The Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab.

STAFF.

"1. An Agricultural Graduate with some experience in the Agricultural Department.

(This assistant is necessary in the matter of Agricultural information requiring some technical knowledge; main-heads I, II, III and IV require the constant presence of such a hand.)

"2. A Medical Graduate.

(If Government think it would be too expensive to employ a hand on this account, I would suggest that in every District, where I hold my enquiry, a hand may be deputed for the time I continue in the concerned District, from the District Civil Hospital. That is, when I work at Tirthahalli, a Medical Graduate from the Shimoga Hospital may be directed to work with me, while in the Kadur District, a hand from the Chikmagalur Hospital, and so on.

Anyway, some qualified medical knowledge is quite necessary for making the enquiry as scientific as possible.)

"3. An efficient Short-hand Typist.

(I will have to be continually communicating to Government on the progress of the Economic Survey, a number of statements and figures will have to be copied, and I will have on hand both compiling and analysing work. The service of an efficient Short-hand Typist will thus save much of my time and energy for carrying on the survey as speedily as possible.)

"4. A General Clerk—For accounts, for averaging work, etc.

"5. A Kannada Clerk—(All my enquiry, in its formative stage, will have to be in Kannada only. A good Kannada Clerk is therefore necessary.)

"6. Two peons.

EQUIPMENT.

"1. A tent and equipment involved (perhaps, it will be cheaper for Deputy Commissioners of the concerned Districts to supply me with this material while within their respective jurisdiction).

2. Camp furniture.

3. Stationery and Service Stamps.

4. Type-writer capable of making tabular statements with all necessary accessories.

CONTINGENT GRANT.

"A monthly contingent grant of an adequate size is necessary in order to meet sundry charges, and specially the expenses of securing suitable photographs of several items deserving pictorial representation.

LOCAL ASSISTANCE.

"I pray that a Circular Order may kindly be issued to the Deputy Commissioners of the three Malnad Districts to give me, during my stay in their respective jurisdiction, their co-operation in any matter where I may have occasion to seek it."